

**Process and Supporting Tools
for
Conducting
Technology Readiness Assessments**
30 Apr 04



Mick Hitchcock,
Deputy
AFRL/AE



Briefing Outline

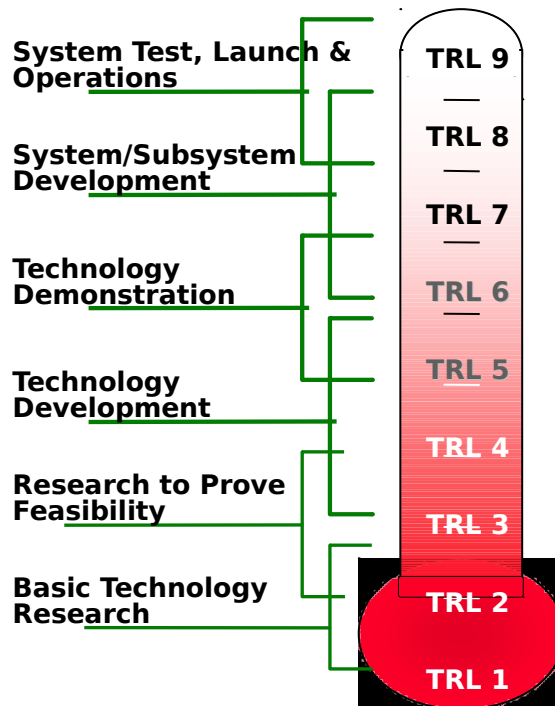


- Tech Readiness Assessment (TRA) vs Tech Readiness Level (TRL)
- Candidate TRA process
- Supporting Tools
 - TRL Calculator – a 1st Start
 - Systems Engineering Based TRA Tool
- Summary



TRL Scale

Current Driver For TRAs



Technology Readiness Levels (TRLs)

9. Actual system “flight proven” through successful miss operations
8. Actual system completed and “flight qualified” through and demonstration
7. System prototype demonstration in a operational envi
6. System/subsystem model or prototype demonstration relevant environment
5. Component and/or breadboard validation in relevant environment
4. Component and/or breadboard validation in laboratory environment
3. Analytical and experimental critical function and/or characteristic proof of concept
2. Technology concept and/or application formulated
1. Basic principles observed and reported

Subjective and Incomplete



TRA >> TRL



Documented TRA Criteria

- Tech Readiness Level (TRL)

**Current:
Performance
Driven**

Customer Needs Set Con

Example TRA Elements

- Performance (TRL)
- Design Maturity
- Producibility
- Industrial Base Capability
- Maintainability
- Parts obsolescence
- Survivability
- Sustainability
- Schedule
- Costs
- ...

**However, Many Other
Factors Influence The
“Readiness” of a Technology**

How do
we
capture
these
critical
elements
in an
efficient
process?



WE MUST CLOSE THE GAP BETWEEN...

DEVELOPMENT

Technology Progression (Insertion Process-A)



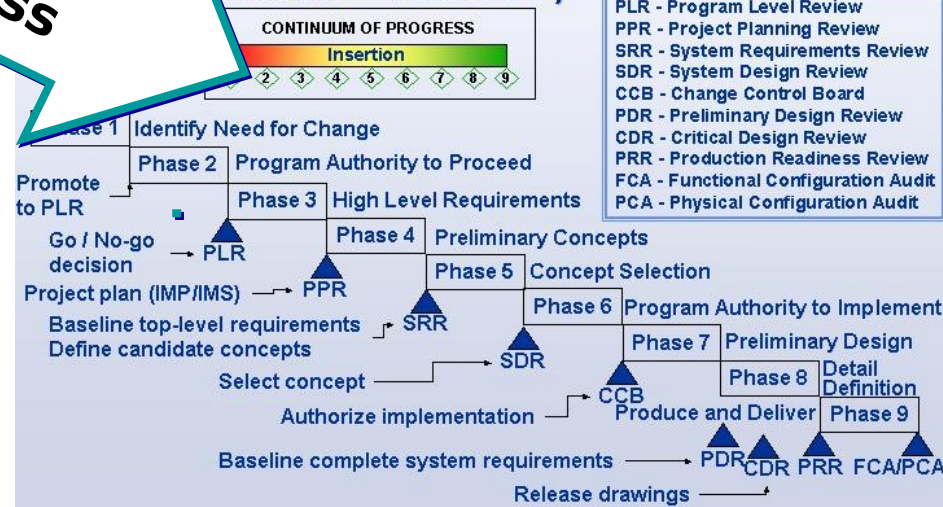
CRITERIA (PRO 5157)	
1.	Consistency w/ strategies
2.	Technical Validity
3.	Cost, Benefit, Risk
4.	Competitive Technology
5.	Scalability
6.	Collateral Impact
7.	People/Organization Readiness
8.	Tech. H...
9.	
10.	

- TRL**
- 1 => Basic Principles Observed
 - 2 => Tech. Concept Formulated
 - 3 => Proof-of-Concept Validated
 - 4 => Validation in Lab Environment
 - 5 => Component/Breadboard Validation in a Relevant Environment
 - 6 => Model or Subscale Prototype Demo. in a Relevant Environment
 - 7 => Full Scale Prototype Demonstration (Assure System Engineering and Development Management Confidence)
 - 8 => Actual System Completed and "Flight Qualified" Ready to Implement.
 - 9 => Actual System "Flight Proven" (Small Fixes/Changes Made Following Launch)

How is readiness really defined?

PRODUCTION

SYSTEM ENGINEERING PHASES Employed in The C -17 Change Process (Insertion Process-B)

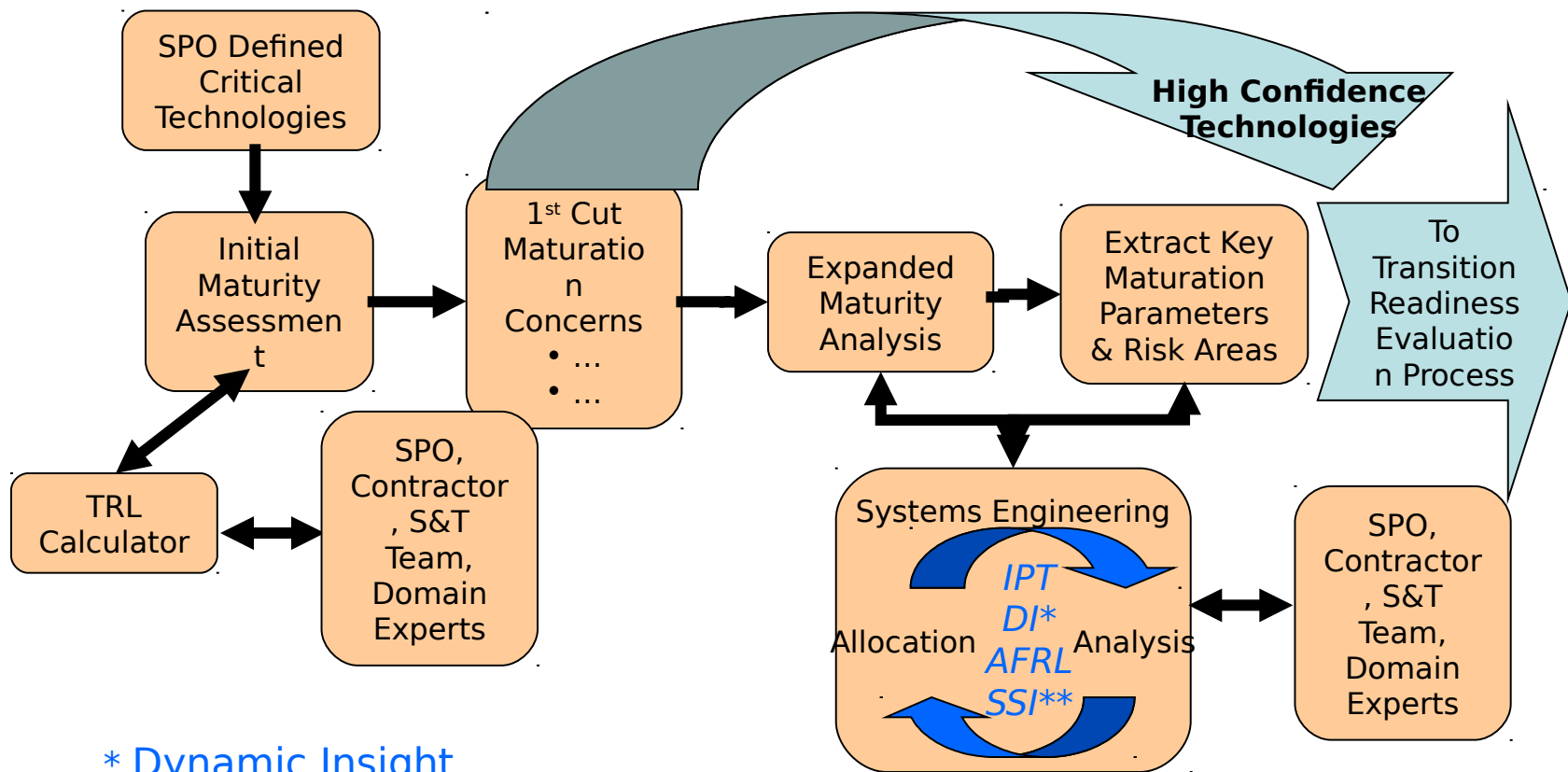


Ref: Boeing Technical Interface Meeting,
with AFRL, 9 Dec 03



Candidate TRA Process - First Phase

Establishing Key Maturation Parameters - Where Do I Need To Focus?



* Dynamic Insight

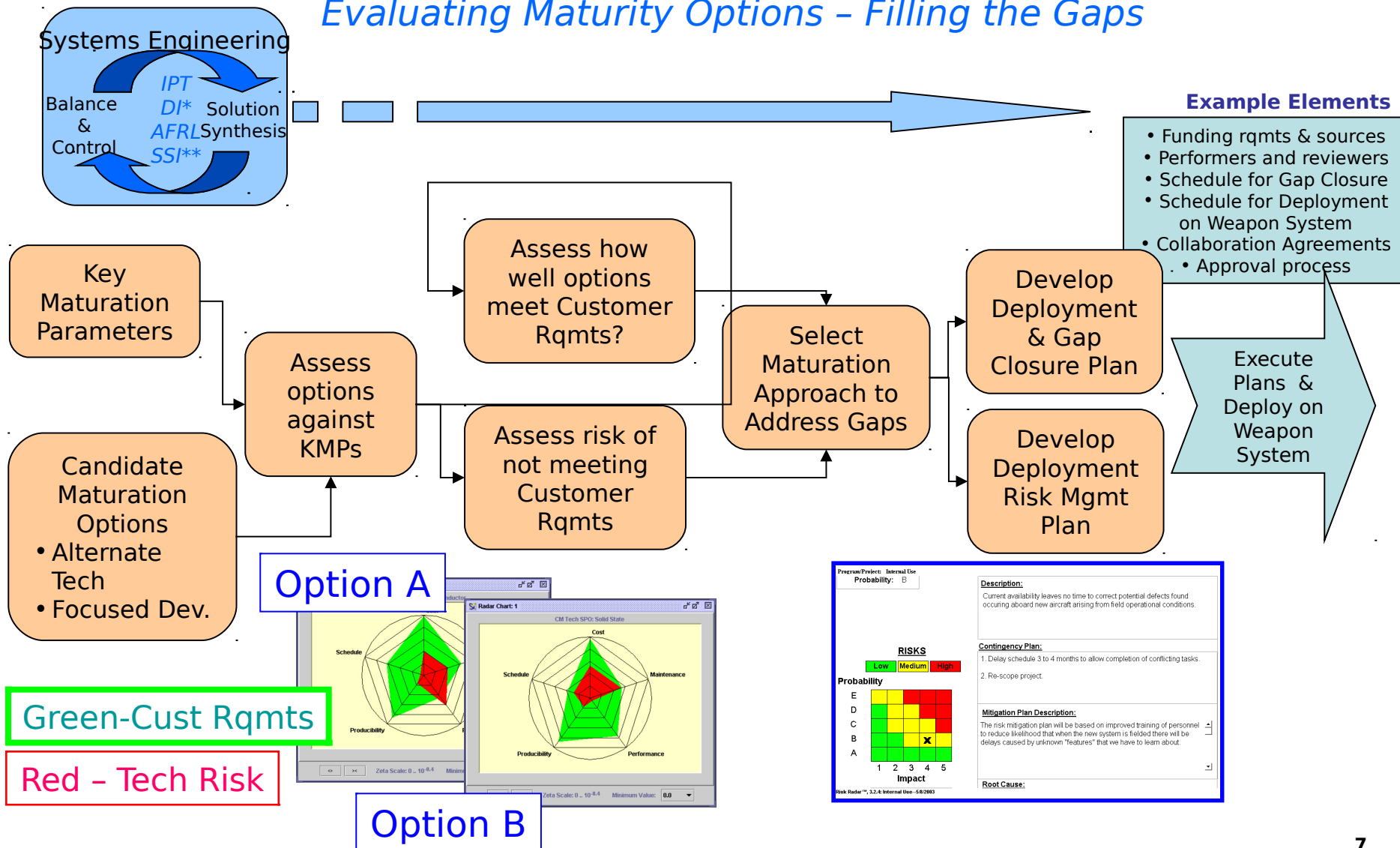
** AFRL SPO Support Initiative



Candidate TRA Process - Second Phase



Evaluating Maturity Options - Filling the Gaps





AFRL Developed TRL Calculator*

[Main Menu](#)[TRL Calculator](#)[Beta Release Notes](#)[PBT Calculator](#)

AFRL Hardware and Software TRL Calculator, Version 2.01

This worksheet summarizes the TRL Calculator results. It displays the TRL, MRL, and PRL computed elsewhere. You may select the technology types and TRL categories (elements) you wish to include here or on the Calculator worksheet. Choose Hardware, Software, or Both to fit your program. If you omit a category of readiness level, (TRL, MRL, or PRL) that calculation is removed from the summary. The box in front of each readiness level element is checked when that category is included in the summary.

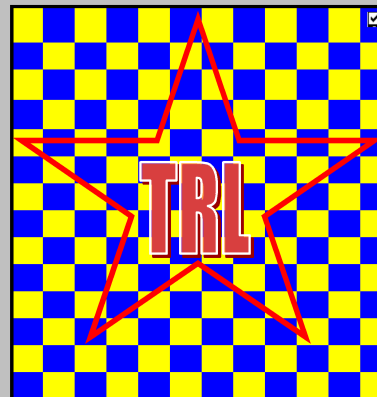
You can enter program identification information here, too.
TRL documentation including discussions of TRL, MRL, and PRL is available from the Main Menu. There's also a Practice Based Technology calculator.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Include Hardware Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Include Software Only
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Include Hardware and Software

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use <input type="checkbox"/> Omit	Technology Readiness Level
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use <input type="checkbox"/> Omit	Manufacturing Readiness Level
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use <input type="checkbox"/> Omit	Programmatic Readiness Level
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Summary of the Technology's Readiness to Transition

Program Name:	<input type="text"/>	Program Manager:	<input type="text"/>
Date TRL Calculated:	<input type="text"/>		

Overall TRL Achieved**9**

Overall TRL is an aggregate TRL that includes contributions from each of the three readiness level elements checked above.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Green Level Achieved**TRL 9****MRL 9****PRL 9****Yellow Level Achieved**

* Developed by
Mr. William
Nolte -
AFRL/SN



Example TRL 5 Criteria

H/SW	Ques										
Both	Catgry	% Complete		TRL 5 (Check all that apply or use sliders)							
B	T	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cross technology effects (if any) identified and established through analysis					
H	M	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pre-production hardware available					
B	T	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	System interface requirements known					
B	P	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	System requirements flow down through work breakdown structure (systems engineering begins)					
S	T	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	System software architecture established					
H	M	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Targets for improved yield established					
S	T	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	External interfaces described as to source, format, structure, content, and method of support					
S	T	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Analysis of internal interface requirements completed					
H	M	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trade studies and lab experiments define key manufacturing processes					
B	T	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Interfaces between components/subsystems are realistic (Breadboard with realistic interfaces)					
H	M	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significant engineering and design changes					
S	T	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Coding of individual functions/modules completed					
H	M	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Prototypes have been created					
H	M	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tooling and machines demonstrated in lab					
B	T	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High fidelity lab integration of system completed, ready for test in realistic/simulated environments					
H	M	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Design techniques have been defined to the point where largest problems defined					
H	P	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Form, fit, and function for application addressed in conjunction with end user development staff					
H	T	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fidelity of system mock-up improves from breadboard to brassboard					
B	M	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Quality and reliability considered, but target levels not yet established					
H	M	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Some special purpose components combined with available laboratory components					
H	P	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Three view drawings and wiring diagrams have been submitted					
B	T	<div><div></div></div>	<div><div></div></div>	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Laboratory environment modified to approximate operational environment					

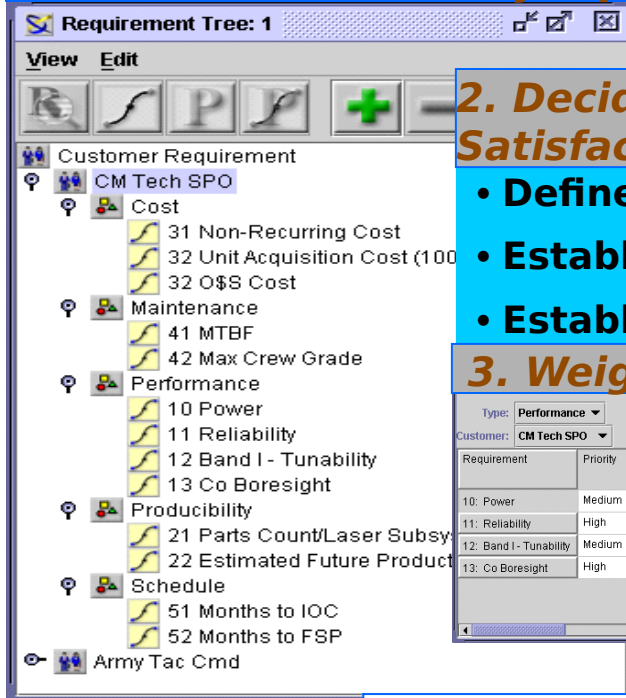


AFRL Is Investing In a Tool For Assisting with the TRA



Formalizing Tech Readiness Assessment

1. Define Tech Maturity Rqmts



2. Decide Customer Satisfaction Criteria

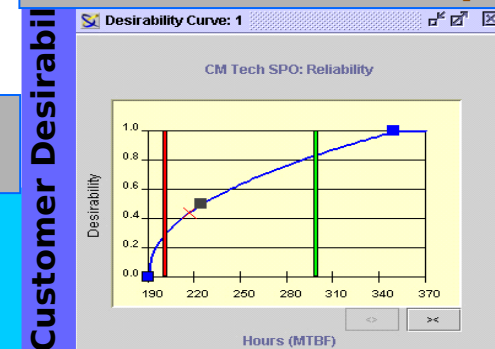
- Define Measures
- Establish Objectives
- Establish Thresholds

3. Weigh Requirements

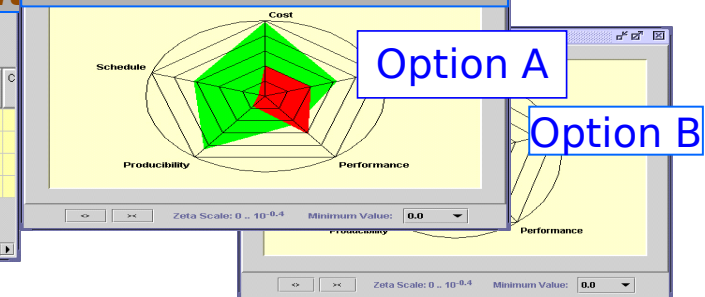
Type: Performance
Customer: CM Tech SPO

Requirement	Priority	How Measured	Objective	Lower Threshold	Upper Threshold	Weight	C
10: Power	Medium	watts	10	7		3.0	
11: Reliability	High	Hours (MTBF)	300	200		2.0	
12: Band I - Tunability	Medium	nm	1,000	600		2.0	
13: Co Boresight	High	urad	50		120	1.0	

4. Establish Trade Space



5. Evaluate Alternatives



Captures "Tech Readiness" And Maturation Concerns

Embodies The Systems Engineering Process

Communication Tool For Stakeholders (SPO, Contractor, S&T)

Allows for Effective Trade-Offs & Provides Traceability For Decisions

Dynamic Insight® is a commercially available from James Gregory Associates



Summary



- The process for conducting TRAs does not appear to be well defined
- TRL's are not sufficient for defining the true readiness of a technology:
 - Good 1st cut self assessment
 - Satisfy management's need for a "go, no-go" number
 - Does not address production, sustainment, system unique issues/relationships, etc
- The time is right to establish a more analytical, self documenting approach for conducting Tech Readiness Assessments
 - Responds to pressure to implement Systems Eng. & Expectation Mgmt
 - Builds on ACE role
 - Commercial tool is available that can be tailored to this application
- AFRL/AE is making the investment to demonstrate the concepts in practice – with small set of select SPOs and "constructed" examples
- Opportunity exists for ACE community to contribute to and guide the implementation of the enhanced process and tools.

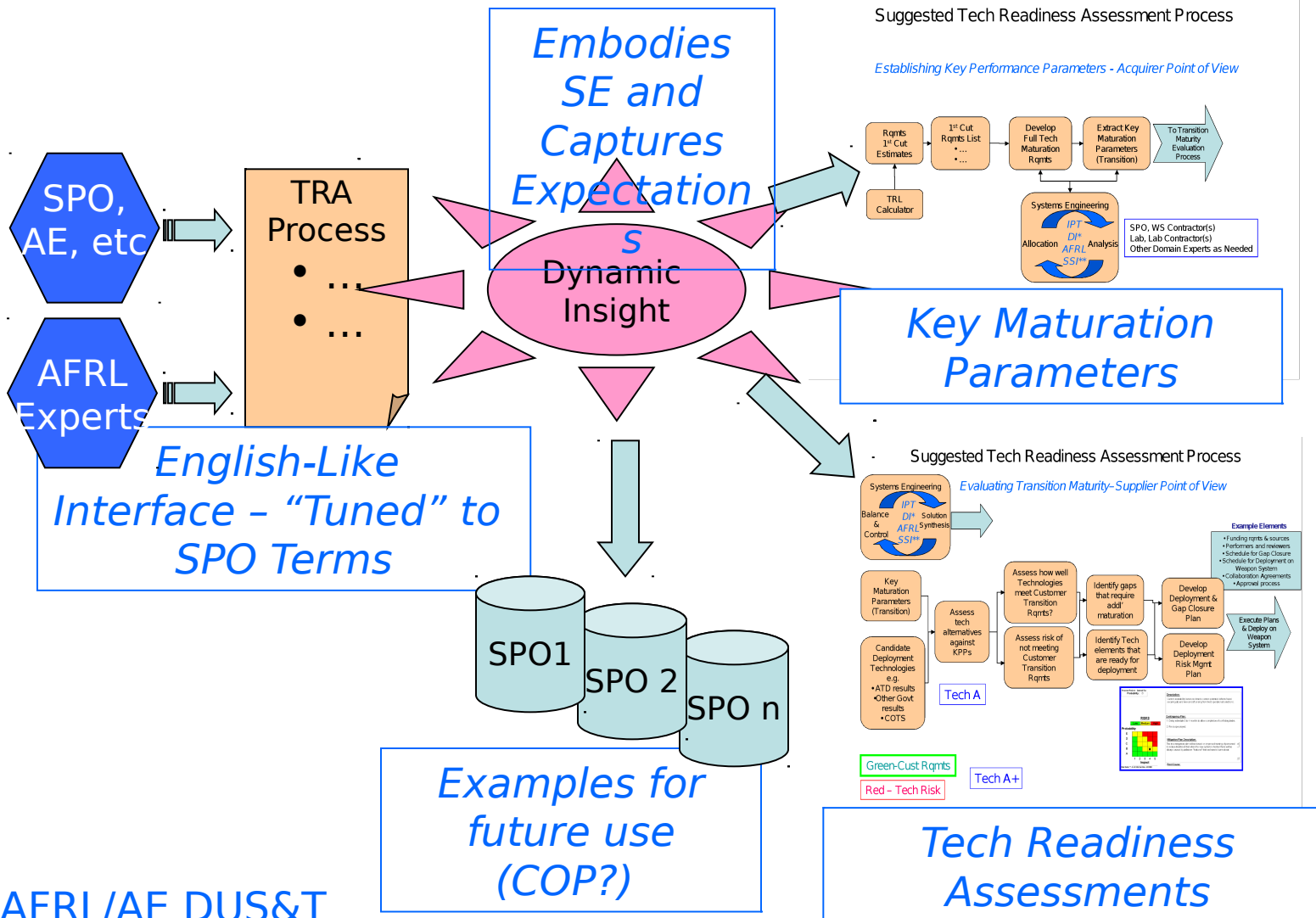
We would appreciate your input and guidance



Back Up Slides



TRA Tool for Acquisition and Tech Development*



- AFRL/AE DUS&T Program



Notional C-17 Technology Deployment Requirements



Custom C-17 SPO

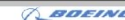
Req ID	Customer	Requirement	Priority	How Measured	Objective	Lower Threshold	Upper Threshold	Type	Description	How tested	Objective Rationale
	C-17 SPO	Reduced Procurement Cost	High	Percent	30	12		Cost	Procurement cost of one C-17.		
	C-17 SPO	Reduced Life Cycle Cost	High	Percent Savings over Baseline Configuration	15	6					
	C-17 SPO	Durability	High	Number Life times of C-17	4	2					
	C-17 SPO	Supportability	Medium	Scale 1 - 5	5	4		Logistics Support	Scale defined: 1=Complete re-assembly; 2=Partial re-assembly; 3=New tools or equipment required; 4=No impact		
	C-17 SPO	Skills Required	High	Scale 1 - 5	5	3			Skills required to maintain new technology after insertion. Scale Definition: 1=Complete re-training required; 2=Partial training required; 3=No training required		Ideal situation is to replace old component with a component that requires no special skills, training, etc.
	C-17 SPO	MTBM	High	Hours				Maintainability	Planned maintenance		
	C-17 SPO	Inspection	Medium	Scale 1 - 5	5	3			Scale Defined: 1=Inspection not possible; 2=Inspection by NDE methods only; 3=Inspection by NDE and visual		
	C-17 SPO	Weight	High	Scale 1 - 5	5	3		Performance	Weight of new component compared to current component. Scale Definition: 1=Heavier than old component; 3=Same weight as old component; 5=Lighter than old component.		Ideal solution will be lighter than old component.
	C-17 SPO	Structural Arrangement	High	Scale 1 - 5	5	3		Performance	Overall structural arrangement must remain the same. Scale Definition: 1=Major modification required; 2=Minor modification required; 3=Slight modification required to install component; 4=No modification required; 5=Replacement		Ideal situation is a drop-in replacement.
	C-17 SPO	Strength	High	Scale 1 - 5	5	3			Scale Definition: 1=Reduced strength; 3=Same strength; 5=Better strength		Ideal situation is to improve structural strength.
	C-17 SPO	MTBF	High	Hours				Performance			Ideal component will have better MTBF than current component.
	C-17 SPO	Margin of Safety	High	Percent				Performance			
	C-17 SPO	Procurement Lead Time	High	Months				Producibility	Time between order placement and receipt of material		
	C-17 SPO	Industrial Base	High	Scale 1 - 5	5	3		Producibility	Product availability and product reproducibility. Scale Definition: 5=Multiple vendors with high process capability; 3=One dedicated line and high quality control standards; 1=No dedicated line and low quality control standards		Ideal situation where product is a standard product line with adequate process controls.
	C-17 SPO	TRL	High	Level 1 - 9					NASA Recognized TRL Levels.		
	C-17 SPO	MRL	High	Level 1 - 9				Producibility	Manufacturing Readiness Level		
	C-17 SPO	First Time Yield	High	Percent	100	95		Producibility	Product quality. Form, fit, and function.		
	C-17 SPO	Tooling Impact	High	Scale 1 - 5	5	3		Producibility	Scale Defined: 5=Fully understood at System Level to include cost impacts; 3=Partial understanding at system level; 1=No understanding		
	C-17 SPO	Insertion Date	High	P Number and or Date of Block				Schedule	The Aircraft number on which the technology can be expected to be ready for insertion.		
	C-17 SPO	Complete Process Documentation	High	Months prior to PDR				Schedule	Process documentation. (DPS/DMS).		
	C-17 SPO	Model Based Enterprise	High	Months prior to CDR					Complete team must acquire 3-D data, control 3-D data, use 3-D, and inspect 3-D data		



Technology Progression (Insertion Process-A)



SYSTEM ENGINEERING PHASES



Multiple tools working together... Roadmap



Example - TRL 4 Criteria

H/SW Both	Ques Catory	% Complete		TRL 4 (Check all that apply or use slider for % complete)	
B	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cross technology issues (if any) have been fully identified
H	M	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ad hoc and available laboratory components are surrogates for system components
H	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual components tested in laboratory/by supplier (contractor's component acceptance testing)
H	M	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Piece parts and components in a pre-production form exist
H	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	M&S used to simulate some components and interfaces between components
S	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Formal system architecture development begins
B	P	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Customer publishes requirements document
B	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Overall system requirements for end user's application are known
B	P	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	System performance metrics have been established
S	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Analysis provides detailed knowledge of specific functions software needs to perform
B	P	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Laboratory requirements derived from system requirements are established
H	M	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Available components assembled into system breadboard
H	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Laboratory experiments with available components show that they work together (lab kludge)
S	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Requirements for each function established
S	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Algorithms converted to pseudocode
S	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Analysis of data requirements and formats completed
S	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stand-alone modules follow preliminary system architecture plan
H	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hardware in the loop/computer in the loop tools to establish component compatibility
S	M	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Designs verified through formal inspection process
B	P	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	S&T exit criteria established
B	T	◀	▶ 100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Technology demonstrates basic functionality in simplified environment



Providing English-Like Tool Interface

IPPD Navigator - for Dynamic Insight



Dynamic Insight Navigator - (Untitled Process Instance)

Process View Operations Windows

Process Model - Tree Diagram: 1

- IPPD Process Model
 - 1 Form IPT and Document Customer Requirements
 - 2 Establish Quantified Delivery/Transition Criteria
 - 2.1 Identify Each Customer(s) Exit Criteria
 - 2.2 Determine Technology Priorities
 - 2.3 Establish Constructed Requirements
 - 2.4 Select Project Exit Criteria
 - 2.5 Reconcile Multiple Customer and Project Exit Criteria
 - 2.6 Refine Project Information
 - 3 Assess Alternatives and Approaches
 - 4 Perform Transition Value Analysis
 - 5 Develop and Demonstrate Technology
 - 6 Deliver Alternatives with Business Case

Example Only - Not (yet) representative of the TRA process

This Slide represents what could become an English Description (Hierarchical) of the TRA process as used by the Acquisition Community. The words will be modified to fit the language of the acquisition community.

Click on tree node to select or expand.



Capture TRA experience in database for future use



Dynamic Insight Navigator - (Untitled Process Instance)

Process View Operations Windows

Database Tutor: 1

- Historical Projects
 - Aircraft_Maintenance
 - Aircraft_wing
 - Composite_Materials
 - Countermeasures_system
 - Engine_inlet
 - Fuels
 - MEMS_Wireless_Network
 - Metals_1
 - Metals_2
 - Munitions_Dispenser
 - Optics
 - Smart_Munitions
 - Software_HCI
 - Space_vehicle

DBTutor Copy Help: 1

To capture TRA experience in a database for future use, the following steps are required:

- 1) Use the TRA process to generate TRA results.
- 2) Review the TRA results and identify the key information that should be captured in the database.
- 3) Input the key information into the database.
- 4) Close the TRA process.

As different TRAs are generated with different Acquisition System Program Office, the results could be captured in a database that shows what technology requirements were developed and why and also the lessons learned during the TRA process with that SPO.

Close Help Window

Example Only – Not (yet) representative of the TRA data base.